

FROM THE ARMY!

From the Public Ledger of the 16th.

Late and Important from Mexico.
Arrival of the Fashion.—Gen. Scott still at Puebla—Failure of the Peace Proposals—Action at the National Bridge—Council of Santa Anna's Officers—Determination to stand another Battle—The Capital Fortified, &c.

Richmond, Aug. 14.

The New Orleans papers received this morning announce the arrival of the steamer Fashion, with Vera Cruz dates to the 2d instant.

Gen. Scott was at Puebla on the 30th of July, but there was a probability of an immediate advance.

Gen. Valencia was reported to be in the vicinity, with 4000.

Gen. Pierce had arrived at Perote after an action with the guerrillas near the National Bridge.

Lieutenants Tipton, of Indiana, and Surgeon, of Pennsylvania, had died.

The Courier of the British Legation arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st, with correspondence from the capital to the 29th, Puebla to the 30th.

Mr. Kendall represents the chances for peace as unfavorable, but says Scott will march immediately on the arrival of General Pierce, certainly in the first week in August, and more than probably the hardest fight yet will take place at the city of Mexico; that the Mexicans are prepared to meet him, having all their fortifications completed and twenty-five thousand men as the garrison.

He also states that the British legation were secretly exerting every influence, to keep the Americans out of the capital.

Other letters in the Picayune, represent the chances of peace as more favorable, and think that the resistance to Scott's advance will be almost nominal.

The Mexican Congress had referred Mr. Buchanan's letter back to the Executive, and thrown on him the responsibilities of the war. The peace party in the capital is strong, and increasing rapidly. They have no faith in their Generals.

The Sun of Anahuac says, in describing the guerrilla attack upon Gen. Pierce, that a body of 600 Americans approached under a brisk fire until within a hundred yards from the Mexicans, when a deadly fire was opened upon the enemy, forcing them to commence a hasty retreat.

At this moment a spirited charge was made upon the retreating Mexicans by the American cavalry, in which at least one hundred of the Mexicans were cut to pieces. The position occupied by the Mexicans was one of the strongest in the country, but the Americans passed the Bridge after this engagement and arrived in safety at Perote. Gen. Scott dispatched Gen. Smith's brigade from Puebla to meet him at Perote.

The Commercial Times considers the news a full confirmation of the failure of Mr. Trist's mission, and that all prospects of peace were dissipated. Its correspondence states that there has been a contest of etiquette about constitutional rights between Congress and Santa Anna, each charging the other with the responsibility of making peace.

It is however shrewdly supposed that the latter personage sincerely desires the patching up of the difficulties between the two countries, as the sole means of obtaining the grand object of his ambition, the Dictatorship. When Congress was dissolved, it was done by the withdrawal of such a number of the members as to leave the remainder too few to form a quorum.

Santa Anna held a council of his general officers, when it was resolved to try the effect of another struggle, either by marching out to meet Gen. Scott at Puebla, or, rejecting the propositions of Mr. Trist, calmly to await Scott's advance, and act upon the defensive.

In order to be free to act, the government has issued a decree, suspending the publication of all the newspapers except the government organ.

The Delta says that Congress had met and adjourned without acting on the peace propositions of our Government; that all their letters agree in expressing the belief that Gen. Scott can take the city of Mexico without difficulty, and the foreign residents there are anxious for his arrival.

Lieut. Whipple had arrived there; he was treated well, and expected to be exchanged shortly.

Com. Perry has withdrawn his forces from Tobacco, in consequence of the sickness prevailing there; he expects to return when the sickly season is passed.

The Sun of Anahuac attributes his withdrawal to an overwhelming force of the enemy being in the vicinity, and the fear of an attack.

Gen. Almonte was in confinement at Tula. Gen. Alvarez was at the capital the middle of July, and had several long interviews with Santa Anna.

Mr. Trist had been indisposed, but had become convalescent.

From the Public Ledger, Aug. 14.

LATE FROM MEXICO.
The Late Report of a Battle believed to be True at Matamoros—Movement of Mexican Troops—Murder of Mexicans by Indians.

Richmond, Aug. 13.
The Picayune and Delta of the 6th inst., contain intelligence brought by the arrival at New Orleans of the steamer Ohio from Brazos.

The Matamoros Flag states that it had been rumored there for a week that General Scott had reached the city of Mexico, with a loss of three hundred men, and it now learns, on good authority, that positive intelligence had been received to that effect, but whether the fight occurred at Rio Frio or at the city itself, or what time Gen. Scott arrived there, are matters still uncertain.

It was also asserted that Gen. Valencia had left San Luis for the capital with a large force. Gen. Hopping received information that Urrea was this side of the mountains with 4000 men. Gen. Hopping immediately sent to Matamoros for a squadron of dragoons, but only one company was sent.

Carravajal, with about 250 men, had been seen 25 leagues beyond Matamoros, and had detained a large number of mules loaded for that place besides one hundred cargoes of goods sent from Matamoros to Mesquero.

It was rumored at Buena Vista that Gen. Russ, with a force of three thousand men, was on his march, and that troops were all so moving on Parras.

A company of mounted men had been stationed at the pass below Saltillo, and pickets posted on the road to Nuevas, and other measures taken to guard against any sudden movement. Capt. Tucker, with two pieces of artillery, was sent to reconnoitre, but nothing had been discovered.

Information had been received from Mexicans at Parras, that the Indians had destroyed three Ranchos and killed 300 Mexicans.

Apprehensions existed of an attack being made upon the depot at the mouth of the Rio Grande, where there are some seventy loads of public property, guarded by only 15 men.

Later from Mexico.

The following letter in the Zaneville (Ohio) Courier, dated Rio Frio Pass, July 15, two days before the reported battle states that the writer, an officer in the 6th regiment U. S. Infantry, was within fifteen miles of the city of Mexico, in the advance under Gen. Worth. Gen. Scott was expected that evening with the main force when the whole force would be fifteen thousand men, ten thousand regulars and five thousand volunteers. Mr. Trist, our Commissioner, was to come with Gen. Scott.

This letter contains the only authentic account of the movements of the advance, and it is so interesting that we copy it nearly entire. The writer says:

On the 9th, we left Perote and came out eight miles to San Antonio, a large hacienda, where we remained until the morning of the 10th, when we marched at 7 A. M. for Tepe Aguaco, a village of some 1000 inhabitants, a distance of ten miles. The next day we marched 23 miles, and encamped at a hacienda called Ojo del Agua, over a very desolate looking country, with the Sun broiling us all the day. On the 12th we marched with the whole division concentrated, so as to present a bold front, and after passing through a very pretty meadow near the pass of El Pinal, where we encamped about 4 o'clock, P. M.

Sometime during the night two of our sentinels fired; the long roll was beaten, and we were in hopes that the enemy was in our vicinity, but nothing more was heard and we went to bed again concluding that the sentinel did not see any one. The next morning at 6 A. M., we started again, and after passing through the pass, we came upon a most beautiful country—cultivated to the very tops of the mountains—indicating a near approach to a rich city. At about 2 P. M. we arrived at a large village called Amozaga, where we were quartered in some large stables, and informed that we could remain there until the arrival of Gen. Quitman's brigade. In these two days we travelled about 24 miles.

About half-past 8 on the 14th we heard the drums beating, and soon the information came that 4000 Mexican cavalry were in sight. My regiment was immediately ordered back to the edge of the town, and our artillery ordered forward. Soon emerging from the rear of the house, we saw the whole Mexican force, about a mile off, moving over a side hill, and endeavoring to get in our rear. We expected, of course, soon to see the infantry and artillery make their appearance, but none came. Our artillery was ordered back to the rear of the town, and as soon as the enemy came in range we opened on them with shot and shell, which threw them into great confusion, and they scampered out of the way as soon as possible.

Their object seemed to be not to attack us but to get into our rear and attack Gen. Quitman, as his volunteers were marching carelessly along. They were too late to do this however, as he heard our firing and hurried up as fast as possible, arriving within a mile of us, before the enemy were able to get around us. The Mexicans were so much annoyed with the artillery, that they got round the hill as soon as possible and retreated on this place by another road. The infantry and artillery were left here, and as soon as the cavalry returned, the whole force made a precipitate retreat. At early dawn yesterday we were under way again and advanced in the city of Loreto.

The night before, however, a deputation arrived at our camp to surrender the city, and reported that Santa Anna had retreated towards Mexico. After a march of ten miles we arrived about 10 o'clock on the edge of the city, where we halted and left our wagons. The troops were then marched into the city, with drums beating and colors flying. The streets, house tops, windows and doors, were completely lined with people, and every one seemed to consider it a feast day. The idea of men marching into a city of 70,000 people, where we could see men enough amply able to eat us up, if they only had the courage to do so! Not an accident happened. We were marched to the main Plaza; stacked our arms, and remained until quarters were prepared for us, when we all filed off and repaired for our respective quarters.

The 5th Infantry and the heavy guns are in Castle Loreto, situated outside of the city, an eminence from which we can look down on the entire city, and for miles around. We have our guns mounted and can aim at the proper time knock the city into ruins if they attempt at any rebellion. Another Castle called Guadalupe on our left, is also occupied by Artillery. So we are in great security, and can laugh at any opposition. The remainder of the troops are quartered in town, but I have not been down to see how they get along. Our quarters are very good and we have excellent water, fine air and a very beautiful view of the city, sufficiently distant to avoid dust and noise, and plenty of room to exercise ourselves.

The streets are all well paved with broad, flat stones. The houses are well built, some of them being four or five stories high; the public buildings are on a magnificent scale; the churches very rich; and every thing indicates wealth and prosperity. As soon as I get time, I will visit the principal places of note and write you a description. A visit to Cholula is considered very dangerous, even to the people here, so I presume I will never be able to see it. It resembles a small mountain at this distance. The market here is very abundant, and fruits of all kinds can be obtained in any quantity; and of all sorts, peaches, pears, cherries, oranges, lemons, limes, melons, &c., are for sale all around us. This afternoon, we are having a fine shower, which will lay the dust and cool the atmosphere.

MEXICO.

Intelligence is daily expected from Mexico that the American army has possession of the city, and it seems to be the general impression that that event will lead to the settlement of a peace. It is no calamity to a Mexican town to be captured by an American army. After it is taken a police is established, the payment of taxes is suspended, merchandise becomes cheaper, a market is created for commodities, and the condition of the people is improved. The Mexicans have not yet been injuriously affected by their loss of towns or territory, and they will not be seriously affected if the city of Mexico is taken. If the government could not be found the people would suffer nothing. Our armies are distributing money through the country. The millions we are sending to Mexico are expended there, and the war, instead of impoverishing, is enriching her. The evils of war are felt by those in office, by the killed and wounded, and by their families and friends, but the masses are in general benefited. Under such circumstances the people are not likely to wish for peace.

Notwithstanding the civil advantages derived from the war, the Mexicans seem to be sensitive to the invasion of their territory, and the disgrace which attaches to their defeats, and their resentment burns as hotly as if they suffered severely. A people who suffer but little and feel much, will not be chastised into submission by our mode of carrying on the war, especially such people as the Mexicans, who appear to possess the character of thieves—subdued only when under actual restraint or imminent dread of danger. Five States—Jalisco, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Zacatecas and Queretaro—have formed a coalition, and have declared that they will not be bound by any treaty made by their general government with the United States. This league, and the conduct of the leading men in Mexico, demonstrates that the people are opposed to peace.

If the Mexicans are to be forced into terms, the war must be carried on in a very different manner from any that has been pursued. They must feel the evils of war. They might be made to pay its expenses as it progressed, by levying upon all conquered places sums sufficient for the purpose; and the territories under the control of the armies, might, by proclamation, be declared conquered and under the jurisdiction of the United States, and all armed resistance of its inhabitants be declared treason. Such measures as these, or others that will operate on the people and their interests, must be adopted, or no peace is to be expected to result from popular feeling.

There is an objection to using harsh measures towards the Mexicans, arising from considerations of the future. We should always treat an enemy as if he were at some time to be a friend, and the future relations of the two countries might never be cordial if we left upon their minds impressions that we had employed a tyrannical severity.

Although there is not much prospect, by our present mode of warfare, of subjecting the minds of the Mexican people, and policy seems to forbid the use of harsher measures, yet there are reasons for supposing that a peace may be concluded. If it can, it may be anticipated early. The resources of the Mexican government are exhausted, its revenues greatly impaired, the men in office that depend on it for subsistence and distinction require means, and without means the administration cannot be conducted. Distinguished leaders, in the midst of disaster and defeat, lose the objects of their ambition, power, reputation, influence and emolument. If the city of Mexico falls, the present rulers may fall with it, and a new set of men, not disgraced by a connection with the national dishonor, may be put in their places. If the war is carried to its walls, the men in power may find it essential to their personal safety and ambition, that peace should be made. They will then not only be ready, but anxious to bring it about. They are at this time nearly, if not quite, in a condition to make a treaty necessary to them, and no doubt desire that peace should be established, but dread the popular sentiment. But if the city is invested, there will be a reason, if not entirely satisfactory to the people, yet so very cogent, that they may act upon it as sufficient.

They may then, as they have heretofore done in the course of their numerous revolutions, persuade or coerce the people into submission to their decision. There seems then, reason to believe, that when our arms have been carried to the walls of the city, and peace is thus made compatible with the safety of the administration, we may expect a speedy settlement, and an end to the war. —Public Ledger.

From the Public Ledger.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11th, 1847.

We are still without further news, either from Gen. Scott or Mr. Trist, consequently without the means of positively knowing how far either the war or the negotiations for peace, and the kindly offered mediation of Mr. Bankhead, the British minister in Mexico, may have progressed. The settled opinion now seems to be, that General Scott, with the eleven or twelve thousand men under his command, is now in Mexico, unless it shall appear that negotiations of peace shall have been previously entered into, and been successful. No apprehension whatever was felt for his safety, no matter what force the Mexicans under Santa Anna or any other General may have brought into the field against him. The appointment of the troops under Scott is perfect—superior to any force the United States have as yet turned in the field, and probably superior to any that was ever seen on this continent, the British itself not excepted. The superiority of the appointment of our army, it was considered as certain would more than compensate for any inferiority of numbers, so that no doubt could be entertained of the success of Gen. Scott and his entrance into the city of Mexico, if he desired it. But the particulars of his entry, the number of killed and wounded, the force which opposed him, and the place where the alleged battle was to have been fought, are all shrouded in complete mystery, which will not be divulged till we shall receive an official despatch from Gen. Scott himself, and which may yet require the elapse of some days. Meantime, though we expect peace to follow the entrance of Scott into the city of Mexico, (believing that he will be able to establish a government there, ready to accord to our

terms) nothing is neglected that is necessary to put our army on the most efficient footing for war, and the complete subjugation of all Mexico. It is believed that Gen. William Gibbs McNeill will receive the command of a brigade, (two regiments, to be from New York,) and that his talents as a topographical engineer would be employed to survey the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and to report thereon. A capital appointment, I think, and for capital purposes.

No difficulty whatever as I wrote you yesterday) has occurred between Generals Pillow and Pierce and General Worth, and no protest whatever has, or could have reached the War Department. The question of seniority, and as to who ranks the other and is entitled to command, however, may arise, in which case its decision will depend on the fact whether General Worth commanded under Scott by his brevet title or merely as Brigadier. His commission as Brigadier, Major General by brevet, dates from the 23d September, 1846, and if he commanded since under his brevet title of Major General, he ranks both Major Generals Pierce and Pillow by the rules of the army; in the opposite case, he would undoubtedly be ranked by either. I am inclined to believe that Gen. Worth has commanded under his brevet title, and that as far as the settlement of the question may depend on Gen. Scott, to whom it would probably be referred, it will be so decided.

The great number of letters which have lately been published from Gen. Taylor, all of which are declaratory of his resolution not to serve as the candidate of a party, are puzzling the wire-workers on both sides, and some of the acting men of the opposition are free to avow that the old hero will not receive the nomination of their party, and that, if elected, he must become President by the votes of the Independents. "The Independent press," they add, "will have to raise his name to the head of their columns, for the party press will not do it." My own opinion is, the independent press of the country preserves its power and influence best by discussing principles, not men, and keeping aloof from political partisanship. Men are afterwards discussed by it as far as they are the exponents of those principles.

P. S.—Gov. Marcy has partially recovered from his severe attack of fever and ague. Mr. Walker is expected to return here in a couple of weeks and Gov. Marcy to take a tour North, occasioned by the death of a near relative.

Two Months later from Oregon and California.

Tide of Western Emigration—Route of the Mormons—Colonel Fremont Arrested for Disobedience of Orders—Sent Home for Trial—Movements of the Pacific Squadron—Return of Kearney and Stockton—Sufferings of Emigrants—Cannibalism and Starvation—Com. Drake, R. N., Coming Overland.

ZANESVILLE, August 11, 1847.

We have received from our attentive Cincinnati correspondent, via Telegraph, at Zanesville, the following interesting news:

Messrs. Shaw and Bolden arrived at St. Louis Thursday last, direct from Oregon, having left the frontier settlements on the 5th May, and made the trip to St. Joseph's in eighty-three days.

The party met but little difficulty on the route. The various parties of emigrants to Oregon and California were making rapid progress. Davidson and his company were met at the Big Sandy, and two other companies at Green River.

The Mormons with their immense train of wagons were met near the Forks of the Platte River, on their route to California, and the rulers, "the Twelve Apostles," as they are called, were met at Fort Bridges. It was understood that the Mormons would not proceed this season further than Salt Lake.

At Fort Hall, Messrs. Shaw and Thompson met Samuel Brannon, and from him they obtained news from California down to the 25th May.

Lieut. Colonel Fremont had been arrested for disobedience of orders by Gen. Kearney, and had been ordered home to the United States to take his trial before a Court Martial. This difficulty grew out of the ill feeling and contradictory movements of Gen. Kearney and Com. Stockton, and the question of authority which existed between them. It was announced some days ago by Col. Russell, who came with dispatches, that Gen. Kearney was about to arrest Col. Fremont, and have him hung as a rebel. No body, of course, believed the latter part of the statement; but the arrest of Fremont proved that the quarrel between Gen. Kearney and Com. Stockton was more serious than was at first apprehended.

Com. Stockton had left and was on his way home.

The American fleet was off Lower California engaged against Mazatlan, Acapulco and other towns in that quarter. The troops had all been ordered to concentrate in the same direction. There is no detail given of contemplated movements, but it is doubtless to enforce the blockade proclaimed by Com. Biddle.

Gen. Kearney was about to leave California, and expected to reach the States in the month of Sept.

The affairs of California generally appear to be in a very unsettled condition. Messrs. Shaw and Thompson learned from Brannon additional details of the sufferings experienced by the parties of emigrants which failed to reach California before the winter came upon them. They add to the horrors of the previous accounts; seventy-five perished from cold and exposure to the snow and from starvation! The survivors were reduced to the dreadful alternative of submitting upon the dead bodies of their companions!

The whole Reed family, in connection with that of Donner, reached the utter's settlement in safety, after enduring incredible sufferings.

Com. Drake, of the British ship Modeste, is on his way to the United States, overland, with a small party. He will probably be attacked by the Pawnees.

LEAKY.—Some three weeks ago, according to the St. Louis New Era, the water was let into the Illinois canal, south of Joliet, and has been running in ever since; yet the depth of the water in the canal was at the latest date only ten inches! It seems that the greater part of the water contained in the neighborhood are fast becoming little better than swamps.

The People's Advocate.

JOS. BOYD, PUBLISHER.

"Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain, Unawed by influence, and unbrided by gain."

MONTROSE, AUG. 19, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS E. SHUNK,
of Allegheny co.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETT,
of Montgomery co.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

JAMES IRVIN,
of Centre co.

Canal Commissioner,

JOSEPH W. PATTON,
of Cumberland co.

The News from Mexico.

We last week received intelligence, after our paper had gone to press, that Gen. Scott had taken the City of Mexico, with a loss of 300 men. Late and authentic intelligence from the army proves the report to be unfounded in fact. On the 1st inst., only eighteen days since, as we learn by the Ledger of Monday last, Gen. Scott was still at Puebla, though it was generally believed that he would move in about a week for the capital. His reinforcements, including those under Gen. Pierce, would reach him about that time. A battle is expected, of course, for the Mexicans seem determined to complete the measure of their folly and bring additional disgrace upon themselves. It is the worst species of infatuation that these people should still persist in their stubborn determination to wage a war in which they have received nothing but defeat, and from which they have nothing to expect but loss of territory and possibly national annihilation. Fair offers are thrown away upon such a miserably deluded people, and it is time that our government had ceased to make them. The idea that the United States shall be kept at war for years with such a nation, in the end to relinquish the best part of their conquests, and to pay the expenses of a contest which Mexican folly has prolonged, is a little too preposterous, and we hope has been so entirely eradicated by this last rejection from the minds of the administration, that it will never enter it again.

The following extract from a San Luis Potosi paper shows how much the Mexicans are disposed for peace. This is doubtless a fair expression of the popular feeling in Mexico:

"Peace with the odious Americans! Peace with our assassins and hangmen! Peace with the slave dealers and the authors of infernal crimes! Peace with those who have brought death and desolation among us—peace with those who have sacrificed to their brutal sensuality the honor of our women! Peace with these cannibals, these Catibs, this horde of savage beasts! Peace with those who have outraged humanity, who have in so many ways trampled on the religion, who have in every form violated the rights of nations! Peace with those who have conquered us and seek to dishonor us! No! a thousand times no! The blood of our martyrs is yet wet upon the battle field; the flames which have destroyed our cities are not yet extinguished; our banners and cannon are exhibited in the American capital; our people have not yet come forth to the strife; our internal discords yet exist. Lamentations and the voice of woe, arising from so many mutilated, are now heard penetrating the profoundest depths of the Mexican heart. With a voice of thunder, with a voice which is heard from Palo Alto and Cerro Gordo, every thing cries accursed of God be the peace which insults us. War without a truce, war without ceasing, until our territory is restored, our independence assured, our injuries indemnified, our armies triumphant and victorious, our fortresses, our flags and our cannon delivered up, the honor of the country vindicated, all foreigners chastised, the pride of the cowardly Americans humbled, who have treacherously conquered us only because we have been fighting one another in our domestic quarrels. War and nothing but war, until we have in our power all the artillery of the Americans, until Gen. Scott, a prisoner, shall on his knees, kiss the hand of Gen. Santa Anna, until Zachary Taylor is fastened by a chain in the stable of Gen. Valencia!"

The twelfth and last No. of Mauder's "Treasury of History" was received this morning. We have repeatedly called the attention of the public to this valuable work, and now having seen the whole of it, we are fully satisfied of its substantial merits. Published by Daniel Adee, 107 Fulton-street, New York, at 25 cts. per No.

The "Democratic Review" for August is on our table, filled as usual with good reading for the million. Published by J. W. Moore, 170 Broadway, New York, at \$3.00 per annum.

The next Congress.—The election news from the West settles pretty much the character of the next House of Representatives, and it is pretty certain that the Whigs will have a small majority in it—enough, probably to elect their speaker and all the officers of the House. Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq., the former clerk, and Oliver Oldschool, (Mr. Nathan Sargent,) are thus far considered the two most formidable candidates for the office. The Whigs will have the responsibility of the doing of the next Congress, and especially that of peace or war, and a vigorous or lame prosecution of the latter.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Democrats have elected two out of the ten members in Kentucky, Lynn Boyd and Judge French, in the 1st and 9th districts. Cox, French's opponent, was announced as elected, but the returns prove that the latter was the successful candidate. Kentucky will stand the same as last year.

ALABAMA ELECTION.—Reuben Chapman, Democrat, is supposed to have beaten Nicholas Davis, Whig, for Governor some 2,000 votes—less than the State has given on any general ticket for many years. To Congressmen Hilliard and Gaylo, Whigs, and Harris, Houston, Bowden and Cobb, Democrats, are elected. A Whig gain of one.

Francis Bunker.
The Wyoming Record of last week, says: "A gentleman of this county now traveling in Ohio has written home that he called on Luther Atkins, who arrested Basler in Mexico, and has returned at the close of his term of enlistment. Atkins states that after being confined about two weeks, Basler again escaped from confinement, and was not taken. We think this must be the end of the matter at present. The statement in distant journals that persons had gone from this county to bring Basler back, was unfounded."

E. P. Farabee, Esq., was nominated for the office of County Commissioner. If he

will pledge himself to favor a reduction of the expense of printing for the County one half of the present cost, by giving it to the "Advocate," and thereby save the County one or two hundred dollars per year, he may be elected—otherwise the People will consign him to the "tomb of the Capulets."

John Smiley, of Gibson, was selected to be a candidate for the office of Auditor. This is a good nomination; as we believe Mr. Smiley to be not only competent, but willing to perform the responsible duties of the office under a proper sense of his instance.

WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whigs convened at the Court-house on Tuesday evening and nominated a full ticket. For Senator, they recommended the nomination, by a Senatorial Conference, of Joseph T. Richards, Esq., of Montrose. He is a gentleman of good talents, a well disciplined mind, and would make an able Senator. He is an out and out radical Whig, and would, if elected, be an ardent advocate of his party's principles. He would receive a full party vote.

For Representative, they nominated Abel Cassidy, Esq., of Dimock. He is a highly respectable farmer of that township.

Phlander Lines, of Montrose, is the Whig candidate for Treasurer. He too, is an industrious and worthy mechanic, and would make an excellent officer.

For Commissioner, we understand Mr. Penul Carpenter was nominated. We have no acquaintance with the nominee.

Amos B. Mott, of Friendsville, a thorough business man, received the nomination for Auditor.

THE TELEGRAPH AT BINGHAMTON.—The Binghamton papers announce that the Magnetic Telegraph will be completed to that place by the 1st of September next. In view of this important enterprise, the editor of the "Republican" has issued a prospectus to publish a daily paper in that place to be called the "Binghamton Telegraph."

We will look with anxiety for the arrival of the Telegraph—not the magnetic, for we venture to predict that Montrose will never receive a lightning despatch, except from the clouds—but Mr. Cook's "Telegraph."

The magnetic Telegraph is rapidly extending to the remotest portions of our country. Montreal and New Orleans will soon be within whispering distance. Mr. O'Reilly, the indefatigable Agent, having completed the line to Columbus, (Ohio,) sent by the wires the following note, dated Columbus, Aug. 11:

"The Capital of Ohio presents its compliments by lightning to the 'Quaker City' this evening for the first time. Cincinnati and Steubenville will join in the compliments ten days from this time, making five hundred miles of Telegraph on one continuous route, built in the short space of eleven weeks."

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